OWYHEE

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SUMMARY REPORT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Boise District — Idaho

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RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Owyhee EIS Area
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ABSTRACT

The actions included in this Rangeland Management Program will modify livestock grazing on approximately 1,014,000 acres of public land in the Boise District. The actions are designed to meet the objectives identified in the land use plan. They incorporate the findings of the Owyhee Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the expressed concerns of the public and other agencies. The selected decision incorporates the major elements of the proposed action in the EIS along with several elements from Alternatives 6 and 7.

The average authorized livestock use will be reduced from the current active preference of 113,122 AUMs to 78,336 AUMs – a 31 percent reduction. Adjustments exceeding 25 percent of the current grazing use will be phased in over several years to lessen the adverse economic impact to livestock operators. The degree of vegetative utilization will be monitored annually, provided manpower and money is available, to allow stocking rates to be adjusted to meet resource conditions and to ensure that livestock adjustments are correct.

Allotment management plans incorporating rest rotation, deferred rotation and seasonal grazing systems will be implemented on 95 percent of the area. The remaining area will receive less intensive management consisting of stocking rate and season of use restrictions.

The following range improvements are scheduled for completion: 81 springs, 90 reservoirs, 24 miles of pipeline, 100 watering troughs, 153 miles of pasture fence and 64 miles of protective stream fencing. Up to 67,000 acres of sagebrush and juniper may receive brush control and be reseeded with a grass/forb/shrub mixture. In addition, sagebrush densities may be reduced on 172,000 acres but not reseeded.

Studies and evaluations will be conducted following implementation of grazing systems and range improvements to determine if objectives are being met. Environmental assessments will be prepared prior to modifying the grazing management program described in this document.

INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes the rangeland management actions that will be taken on public lands addressed in the Owyhee Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The proposed action and seven alternatives in this EIS were developed to assess various management options on 1,014,296 acres of public land in Owyhee County, southwestern Idaho and Malheur County, southeastern Oregon.

The EIS was prepared as an integral part of the land use planning process. This process began with resource inventories conducted from 1976 through 1978. These inventories indicated that 57 percent of the Owyhee EIS area was in poor ecological condition and that 55 percent was in a downward trend. Imbalances in forage production and consumption were also evident on many allotments indicating a need to implement meaures to balance forage production with forage demand. Resource management recommendations were developed using a combination of resource inventory data and public input obtained during preparation of the Owyhee Management Framework Plan (MFP).

This document summarizes the decision, its rationale for selection, and the probable impacts of the decision and alternatives. The overall objective of the decision is to improve soil, vegetation, watershed, wildlife habitat and other resource conditions and to provide usable vegetation for livestock, wildlife, wild horses and other consumptive and nonconsumptive uses.

THE PROGRAM

What It Is

The decision is to implement the major elements described within the proposed action of the EIS. Several elements from Alternatives 6 and 7 have been incorporated into the decision. The impacts of all elements of the decision were analyzed and documented in the Draft and Final EIS. Alternatives 6 and 7 were suggested by public comment on the Draft EIS. The selected decision constitutes the environmentally preferable alternative and provides a desirable balance between resource improvement, resource use, and economic and social considerations. All practicable means to minimize environmental harm from the action selected have been adopted.

The elements implemented from the proposed action are described as follows:

Vegetation for consumptive use will be allocated to livestock, wild horses, deer, antelope and bighorn sheep. Unallocated vegetation is available for watershed protection, aesthetics and other nonconsumptive uses. Vegetation will be allocated to satisfy reasonable wildlife numbers determined during the BLM planning process (5,560 summering deer, 6,645 wintering deer, 860 antelope and 80 bighorn sheep). As existing herds of bighorn sheep expand, or if necessary to allow expansion, sufficient forage will be reserved to satisfy their needs. Wild horses will be managed within a range of 118 to 178. There will be 78,336 AUMs of forage alloccated for livestock use. Vegetative allocation by allotment is shown in Table 1.

Three levels of management intensity will be applied. Intensive management, which includes application of livestock grazing management systems, will be applied to 95 percent of the EIS area. Rest rotation, deferred rotation, and seasonal grazing systems will be developed. Less intensive management, which does not establish grazing systems but specifies seasons of use, will be applied to 3 percent of the area. Management in association with private lands will be applied on 2 percent of the area. Livestock use can be made any time of the year in connection with private lands within this area. The BLM will cooperate with range users, the Idaho Department of Lands and the Soil Conservation Service in developing grazing systems on allotments in the less intensive management areas and areas managed in association with private lands.

Seasons of use and grazing systems will be as described in the proposed action (see pages 9 and 10). After consultation and coordination with ranchers and other interested groups, new grazing systems may be developed if resource objectives could be achieved more rapidly through inclusion of private or state lands in the grazing system. The new grazing schedule will be analyzed through the Environmental Assessment procedure with the draft circulated to all affected and interested groups.

Livestock use adjustments can begin with the 1981 grazing season. However, the majority of the adjustments will not start until the 1982 grazing season. On intensive management allotments, grazing use will be adjusted so that 50 percent of the key forage species remains for watershed protection, aesthetics, and other nonconsumptive resource uses unless a higher or lower level of use is needed to accomplish a resource management goal. Examples would be an 80 percent utilization level on crested wheatgrass to remove "wolf plants" or a lower utilization level on willows in riparian areas. On allotments not managed intensively or on allotments on which grazing systems are not implemented, livestock use will be based on plant biological limits. This would allow approximately 30—40 percent of the current year's production of usable and palatable vegetation to be utilized by livestock, wild horses and wildlife. Livestock utilization of bitterbrush will be limited to 30 percent on all critical mule deer winter ranges.

Approximately 81 springs, 90 reservoirs, 24 miles of pipeline, 100 watering troughs and 153 miles of fence are needed to implement the grazing management program. Up to 67,000 acres of juniper and sagebrush types may receive brush control through chemical or mechanical treatment or through controlled burning, and would be seeded with a grass/forb/shrub mixture. In addition, sagebrush densities may be reduced on a maximum of 172,000 acres by the above control methods but not reseeded, as the native vegetation is adequate to reclaim the area.

To improve riparian habitat, 64 miles of stream will be fenced and special grazing management applied. This management will consist of periodic exclusion of livestock, limited seasons of livestock use, light utilization levels, or other practices required to ensure improvement in riparian habitat condition. If the objective of achieving fair habitat condition in 5 years and good condition in 10 years is not being met, other management practices, which could include exclusion of livestock grazing, will be implemented. On an additional 86 stream miles, log structures will be placed along streambanks to discourage livestock use and reduce trampling which will allow more rapid revegetation of riparian areas and streambanks.

The decision adopts the guidelines for project development described in the proposed action of the EIS. These guidelines are designed to protect and enhance resource values. That portion of Alternative 6 that described the criteria for vegetative treatment will be applied in place of criteria described in the proposed action. These criteria were adopted to allow land treatment in suitable areas that would have been precluded under the proposed action. Differences from the criteria described in the proposed action are as follows:

1. Spraying, chaining and seeding with mechanical ground equipment in Class I or II Visual Resource Management (VRM) areas or areas under wilderness review may be allowed if such treatment is required to achieve MFP or AMP objectives and would not conflict with management guidelines. Treatments will be accomplished within the interim management guidelines for wilderness study areas. In all cases vegetative manipulation will be designed to blend with natural land forms and vegetation.

2. Sagebrush spraying on deer summer ranges or sage grouse areas may be allowed provided that an environmental assessment predicts that habitat would be improved, and no significant negative impact on other wildlife species would occur. The criteria for sagebrush canopy cover remaining after treatment will be as described for the proposed action in the Draft EIS (page 2—14).

3. Spraying herbicides may be allowed as close as 100 to 200 feet from riparian areas where site specific analysis indicates there will be no adverse impacts. All treatments will be in accordance with the Best Management Practices set out in Appendix 20 of the Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan of the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission.

4. Close coordination will be maintained with the Owyhee County Historical Society and the State Historic Preservation Office when planning projects in areas of high cultural resource site density.

What It Does

Implementation of grazing plans is expected to improve ecological condition and benefit wildlife habitat, improve vegetative composition and production, reduce soil loss, and improve water quality. The decision balances forage production with forage consumption and allows scheduled livestock use to occur in a manner that accelerates vegetative improvement. In 20 years, approximately 50 percent of the area will be in fair or good ecological condition and an additional 25 percent will have been improved through burning, spraying or mechanical treatment of dense sagebrush and juniper stands. Competition for forage between wild horses, livestock, and wildlife will decrease. Fisheries habitat conditions will improve on most streams with significant improvement occurring on fenced streams. Wild horses will benefit from lower levels of livestock use although new fences will restrict horse movement in several allotments.

Initial livestock reductions would create adverse economic impacts on operators receiving reductions and approximately 21 may have difficulty remaining in business. Rancher income losses over a 20—year period would be approximately $3.3 million. In the long term, 20 years after implementation, livestock use will be approximately 35 percent above the current average actual use and area ranchers would be expected to receive annual income gains of approximately $500,000.

The total cost of the proposal is estimated to be approximately $6 million, which includes rancher income losses. This cost is similar to those projected under Alternative 6 since contributions of money and manpower are anticipated from livestock users.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

Grazing Use Adjustments

The use adjustment process will begin in accordance with the proposed action and/or current regulations beginning with the 1981 grazing season. Where actual use and utilization and trend data have been collected since the vegetative inventory, adjustments will be based on both the vegetative inventory and the additional data. In cases where additional use data have not been collected, the adjustments will be made based on the vegetative inventory with the timing and percent of adjustment in accordance with the proposed action and/or current regulations. Where downward adjustments are necessary, the difference between an operator's present preference and the proposed stocking rate will be suspended preference. Future adjustments up or down will be based upon utilization data and other resource monitoring studies. Where projects necessary to implement grazing systems are not completed, stocking rates will be based on biological limits (30 to 40 percent utilization) as identified in less intensively managed areas and areas managed with private lands.

Voluntary nonuse on areas to be seeded or to receive brush control will be agreed upon with the livestock operator. Where no agreement for nonuse can be reached, the land treatment practice will be delayed rather than over obligating another area.

Conversions of use between different kinds and classes of livestock will be determined based upon the type of forage, seasons of use, topography, and water availability as determined through the environmental assessment procedure.

Project Development

Fencing and water developments are proposed for completion within 5 years following the decision. Land treatments are planned for completion of 1/3 during the first 5 years, 1/3 during the second 5 years, and 1/3 during the third 5 years.

Priorities for project development and implementation of allotment management plans will be based on a benefit/cost analysis, resource values present, range user contributions and cooperation, implementation costs, and current resource conditions. Allotments have been assigned an implementation priority rating from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority (Table 1).

The priority is based on the present situation and may change as the elements determining priority change.

Project development may be done simultaneously on allotments with different priorities. However, the BLM will not construct projects on allotments with a 5 priority rating until project work identified on other allotments has been completed. Project work could be completed on these allotments if done by the range users. As allotment management plans are implemented, most fencing and water development will be completed prior to vegetative treatment practices within individual pastures.

Site specific environmental assessments will be prepared for each range improvement project. Projects within areas designated as wilderness study areas may be delayed, changed, reduced or eliminated to conform with interim wilderness management policy pending congressional action regarding wilderness designation.

Administrative Actions

Following consultation and coordination with all affected parties, the Boise District Manager will issue a decision which specifies the kind and number of livestock permitted, the season of use, and the specific grazing system for each allotment. In most instances, the use will have been worked out cooperatively between the livestock operator, affected user groups, resource management agencies, and the BLM. In the event concurrence cannot be reached by all parties affected, the decision will be issued without concurrence. Decisions may be protested and/or appealed by affected parties.

Appropriation

Adequate funding and manpower is critical in implementing the rangeland management program and has not been appropriated. Unless it is appropriated, the proposal cannot be implemented as described. The need identified for project development is $2.4 million in the first 5–year period and $800,000 for each of the second and third 5–year periods. Currently the Owyhee Area receives approximately $30,000 annually from the Grazing Advisory Board that is used for new project construction. These funds are derived from that portion of the grazing fee which is returned to the grazing advisory board. Of equal importance is funding and manpower to develop AMPs and to do the utilization/trend studies. These studies are needed to monitor management results, to make adjustments in management systems, and to make adjustments in grazing use in order to accomplish objectives. It is estimated that approximately 30 additional work months per year will be necessary to conduct annual utilization and trend studies.

Where appropriated funds are supplemented by contributed funds the time needed to complete the development program may be shortened.

MITIGATION AND MONITORING

All of the standard operating procedures and design specifications for project development that are described in the proposed action will be adopted. In addition, the mitigating measures identified on page 4—132 of the Draft EIS action will be adopted.

Monitoring studies described in the EIS will be initiated immediately to assess the effectiveness of management actions and to provide a basis for future adjustments or changes in management. Range users, wildlife management and interest groups, and other user groups will be encouraged to accompany and assist in conducting utilization, trend, and stream studies.

ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the alternatives that were addressed in the EIS and the impacts that would have occurred had they been selected.

Alternative 1

Under this alternative, all livestock grazing would be eliminated. Forage on public lands would be reserved for wildlife and wild horses. Wild horses would be allowed to increase to 338. All fences except boundary fences around the EIS area would be removed. Project development and/or vegetative treatment projects for livestock management would not be initiated.

This alternative was not selected because of its adverse economic impacts and the slow recovery in ecological condition. Over a 20—year period its total cost would be $23.2 million, primarily due to rancher income losses ($15.7 million). Vegetative improvement would be slow on many sites since the beneficial aspects of properly managed livestock use would not be provided. In 20 years, approximately 60 percent of the area would still be in poor condition.

Alternative 2

This alternative would continue the current livestock grazing program. The level of livestock use would remain unchanged from present levels. Wild horses would be managed at levels described in the proposed action. No additional project development or land treatment projects to benefit livestock grazing would occur.

Under this alternative, current resource conditions and trends would continue. Since approximately 57 percent of the area is currently in poor ecological condition and 55 percent of the area shows declining trend, this management alternative was not considered acceptable.

Alternative 3

Grazing management systems identified in the proposed action would be implemented with stocking rates based on biological limit utilization levels (approximately 30—50 percent). On 45 allotments, turnout dates would be approximately 2 weeks to 1 month later than described in the proposed action. Livestock grazing would not be allowed on critical deer winter ranges after September 1. To protect riparian habitat, 113 miles of stream would be fenced, and log

structures placed on 36 miles of streambanks. No vegetative treatment projects would be implemented. Wildlife would be managed at levels described in the proposed action. Wild horses would be allowed to increase to 338.

Under this alternative approximately 70 percent of the area would improve to fair or good ecological condition without the extensive land treatments proposed in the proposed action. However, later turnout dates and initial livestock reductions of approximately 50 percent would create rancher income losses of approximately $6 million over a 20—year period. Approximately 25 livestock permittees would have difficulty remaining in business.

Alternative 4

This alternative would implement grazing management systems as described in the proposed action except stocking rates on intensive management allotments would be based on 60 percent utilization levels in place of 50 percent utilization levels. Protective fencing of streams and riparian habitat would not occur. However, log structures would be placed along 149 stream miles to protect streambanks. Project development and land treatments would be developed as described in the proposed action. Management on less intensive allotments and allotments managed with private lands would remain as described in the proposed action.

This alternative would create a more gradual improvement in resource conditions than that described in the proposed action because of the increased stocking rates. Approximately 10 percent less of the area would improve to fair or good condition over a 20—year period. Stream areas would show little improvement within this time frame. Although this alternative reduces rancher income losses to $1.3 million and the total cost to only $4 million, it was not felt that the trade-offs were justified.

Alternative 5

This alternative emphasizes the implementation of management practices without changing existing seasons of use or stocking levels. Maximum acreages of land treatment were proposed as a means of eliminating livestock reductions. These treatments were designed to maximize livestock forage production and did not contain multiple use features.

This alternative would have resulted in a $1 million income gain to livestock operators. However, it would have resulted in continued overstocking on many allotments with little or no improvement on most native range. Also, the development of large vegetative treatment projects without measures to protect wildlife habitat, watershed values, aesthetics and other resources would have degraded wildlife habitat and visual resource values.

Alternative 6

This alternative closely resembles the proposed action. The alternative differs primarily in that it specifically identifies means of obtaining and using public input in the development of management actions and final allotment management plans.

This alternative emphasized the development of voluntary cooperative range management programs following completion of the EIS but before implementation of formal allotment management plans. It also provides for contributions of labor from livestock users for project development and land treatment. These contributions were designed to allow more rapid implementation of projects and grazing systems. Adjustments in livestock use would be scheduled over a 5—year period on allotments on which cooperative management plans are developed.

This alternative expands the criteria for land treatments to include those items already discussed in the description of the selected program.

Implementation of this alternative would create very similar resource responses as would occur with implementation of the decision. Contributions of labor would speed up the implementation of project development.

The 5—year phase-in program, if allowed under applicable regulations, would allow livestock operators more flexibility to phase into livestock adjustments.

This alternative is basically identical to the selected decision. Selection of the proposed action does not preclude the development of voluntary cooperative range management programs, contributions of money and manpower as a means of hastening range recovery, or further public involvement in the development of final management actions. Also a 5—year adjustment program is provided for in the selected decision, if allowed by applicable regulations.

Alternative 7

This alternative was developed assuming a lower level of funding than would be required by the proposed action. It addresses measures to improve wildlife habitat and other resource values without the extensive land treatment and project development addressed in the proposed action. It places emphasis on measures to maximize riparian habitat improvement as well as improvement of deer winter ranges.

This alternative would result in the most rapid resource improvement of any of the alternatives developed. To accomplish this, however, overall livestock use would be reduced by approximately 50 percent and the livestock season of use on many allotments would be shortened by 2 or 3 months. The necessity for livestock operators to provide additional forage during the early spring and fall as well as provide approximately 50 percent of their current use elsewhere would result in approximately a $6 million income loss to livestock operators over a 20–year period. Although this alternative provides for faster improvement in resource conditions, it is not felt that it justifies the adverse economic impacts.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

During the inventory, planning, and EIS preparation, public input was solicited from all user and interest groups. Public meetings were held twice a month at Murphy from April, 1976, to November of 1977 with the Owyhee County Mutliple Use Committee during development of the Unit Resource Analysis. This group included ranchers, recreationists, wildlife managers and county government. During the inventory, user groups were notified and invited to participate in the actual inventory. During preparation of the Management Framework Plan (MFP), these same groups were contacted for development of Step I. Public meetings were held in the form of a 2–day open house to review and answer questions on the Step I Draft. Step II of the MFP was then completed utilizing public comments. Preparation of the Owyhee Grazing EIS started immediately upon completion of Step II of the MFP. The proposed action in the EIS reflects the multiple use recommendations from the MFP.

During preparation of the Draft and Final EIS, public input was acquired through personal contacts, public hearings and from formal written responses. All comments and concerns were carefully considered during the development and assessment of the proposed action and alternatives as well as during the development of this decision. Based on public comments and the analysis in the EIS, the proposed action has been adjusted to incorporate the following items:

1. Livestock utilization of bitterbrush will be limited to 30 percent on all critical mule deer winter ranges.

2. As existing herds of bighorn sheep expand, or if necessary to allow expansion, sufficient forage will be reserved to satisfy their needs.

3. The criteria for selection of vegetative treatment projects has been expanded to include those items previously discussed.

4. An extended phase-in period for livestock adjustments will be adopted provided that it is consistent with the current grazing regulations.

5. The BLM will consider proposals for individual experimental stewardship programs within the Owyhee Area.

PROPOSED USE AND FORAGE ALLOCATION

Table 1
Proposed Use and Forage Allocation

Allot. No.	Implementation Priority	Competitive AUM Allocation: Wild-Life	Wild Horses	Live-stock	Total Suitable AUMs	% Change 1/	Season-of-use	Grazing System 2/	Kind of Live-stock 3/
Intensive Management									
450	1	10	--	298	308	-17	5/1-10/31	2DR(SP-SU-F)	C
500	1	29	--	1,870	1,899	-58	5/1-6/30	3RR(SP)	C
501	1	54	--	723	777	-60	6/16-9/30	2DR(SU-F)	C,H
502	1	11	--	181	192	-77	5/16-9/30	2DR(SP-SU-F)	C
503	1	83	--	1,259	1,342	-62	5/1-9/30	S-L,SP-D 2DR(SU-F)	C,S
505	1	22	--	931	953	+109	5/1-9/30	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C,H
506	2	26	--	1,387	1,413	-61	5/1-10/31	2RR(SP) 2DR(SU-F)	C,S,H
507	2	2	--	161	163	-63	4/16-9/30	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
508	2	91	712	4,699	5,502	+10	4/16-10/31	7DR(SP-SU-F)	C
509	2	6	--	217	223	+28	5/1-9/30	2/3SR	C
513	3	--	--	308	308	+15	4/16-6/15	2DR(SP) 3RR(SP)	C,S,H
514	2	1	--	996	997	-20	4/16-6/15	3RR(SP)	C,S,H
515	3	12	--	1,578	1,590	+24	5/21-10/31	2DR(SP-SU-F)	C
516	2	24	339	1,726	2,089	+1	4/16-10/31	2RR(SP) 2DR(SU-F)	C
517	1	89	587	3,825	4,501	-19	4/16-8/20	4DR 3RR(SP)	C,H
518	1	2	--	827	829	-43	4/16-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C,S,H
519	2	2	--	1,093	1,095	-38	4/16-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C,S,H
521	1	9	429	1,180	1,618	-30	4/16-8/20	2RR(SP) S-L,SP-D	C,S,H
522	2	3	143	300	446	-54	4/16-6/15	3RR(SP)	C
525	1	7	--	929	936	+5	4/16-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C,S
526	2	87	--	162	249	-41	5/1-5/31	2DR(SP)	S
529	1	11	--	322	333	-56	5/11-9/30	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C,H
530	1	2	--	656	658	+264	4/16-9/30	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
531	1	16	--	587	603	-65	5/1-9/30	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
532	2	5	--	2,490	2,495	-9	4/16-6/15	3RR(SP)	C
533	1	6	--	500	506	-69	6/16-10/31	3DR	C
534	1	5	--	408	413	-45	6/16-10/31	3DR	C
535	4	2	--	2,662	2,664	+18	10/1-2/15	D(F-W)	C,H
536	1	10	--	231	241	-38	6/16-9/30	2DR(SU-F)	C
539	1	277	--	5,030	5,307	-31	4/16-9-30	2DR(SU-F) 3RR(SP)1-DAS	C,H
540	1	128	--	2,289	2,417	-38	4/16-9/30	1DAS 3RR(SP)	C
541	1	25	--	3,420	3,445	-21	4/16-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F) 2DR(SP)	C
542	2	4	--	167	171	+92	6-16/9-30	1D(SP & F)	C
546	1	29	--	756	785	-26	5/16-10/31	2RR(SP)1-DAS	C
548	2	117	--	3,212	3,329	+9	5/1-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
549	1	29	--	266	295	-25	5/1-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
550	2	26	--	446	472	+12	5/1-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
551	1	202	--	906	1,108	-25	5/1-6/30	1RR 2DR(SP)	C
552	1	8	--	120	128	-14	5/1-8/31	2DR(SP-SU-F)	C,H
553	2	1	--	98	99	-23	4/16-8/31	2DR(SP-SU-F)	C
554	1	36	--	771	807	-68	5/1-9/30	2RR(SP) 3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
556	1	25	119	1,621	1,765	+6	5/1-10/31	1-DAS 3RR(SP)	C
557	1	2	--	84	86	-67	5/1-10/31	S-L, SP-D	C
562	1	7	--	320	327	+40	6/1-9/30	3DR	C
563	1	13	--	855	868	-13	4/16-6/30	2DR(SP)	C
565	4	17	--	2,181	2,198	-10	4/1-10/31	1DAS 2DR(SP & F)	C,S,H
568	4	--	--	145	145	+28	4/16-6/15	2DR(SP)	C
569	2	96	--	3,289	3,385	-48	4/16-10/31	2RR(SP) 2DR(SU-F)	C,H
570	2	29	--	1,204	1,233	+7	7/1-10/31	2DR(SU-F)	C,H
571	4	2	--	1,925	1,927	+29	11/1-1/31	D(F-W)	C
572	1	4	--	128	132	-40	5/1-10/31	2DR(SP-SU-F)	C
573	1	25	--	784	809	-61	6/16-9/30	2DR(SU-F)	C
574	1	10	--	59	69	-92	5/16-6/15	2RR(SP)	C
578	4	--	--	561	561	-33	10/1-1/31	D(F-W)	C
579	2	16	--	1,337	1,353	-9	4/16-10/31	3DR 2DR(SU-F)	C
580	2	33	--	908	941	-62	6/1-9/30	2DR(SU-F)	C
581	1	54	--	515	569	-44	5/1-9/30	2RR(SP)	C,H
585	1	0	--	682	682	-35	4/16-10/31	2DR(SP & F)	C
587	1	30	--	688	718	-70	5/16-10/31	4RR	C
588	2	10	--	1,817	1,827	-33	4/16-6/30	2RR(SP)	C
589	1	11	--	904	915	-57	6/1-10/31	2DR(SU-F)	C
590	2	1	--	230	231	-65	7/1-10/31	1-DAS	C
593	2	14	--	212	226	+136	7/1-11/30	1-DAS	C
595	1	21	--	526	547	-12	7/1-9/30	1D	C
597	2	3	--	355	358	+78	5/1-9/30	2DR(SP-SU-F)	C
599	1	60	--	601	661	-66	5/1-10/31	3RR(SP-SU-F)	C
600	1	11	--	333	344	+133	5/1-9/30	2/3 SR	C
601	1	18	--	236	254	-80	5/16-10/31	2DR(SP & F)	C
602	1	12	--	222	234	-68	5/16-10/31	2DR(SP & F)	C
603	1	3	--	842	845	-1	4/16-6/30	2DR(SP)	C,S,H
Sub-total		2,036	2,329	73,551	77,916	-32			
Less Intensive Management									
510	3	1	--	4	5	-93	6/16-9/30	SL	C
520	1	7	--	1,190	1,197	-15	6/1-10/31	SL	C,H
544	2	1	--	98	99	-65	5/1-9/30	SL	C
558	4	2	--	38	40	-68	6/16-10-31	SL	C
559	4	1	--	6	7	-91	8/15-10/31	SL	C
560	3	1	--	29	30	-68	6/16-10/31	SL	C
561	2	5	--	814	819	+7	6/1-10/31	SL	C
564	4	7	--	87	94	-31	6/16-10/31	SL	C

(Continued)

Table 1 (continued)

Allot. No.	Implementation Priority	Competitive AUM Allocation: Wild-Life	Wild Horses	Live-stock	Total Suitable AUMs	% Change[1]	Season-of-use	Grazing System[2]	Kind of Live-stock[3]
Less Intensive Management (cont.)									
576	3	4	--	54	58	-4	6/1-9/30	SL	C
586	3	1	--	62	63	-72	6/16-10/31	SL	C
591	2	11	--	140	151	-72	6/1-9/30	SL	C
592	4	--	--	12	12	-60	5/1-10/31	SL	C
594	4	1	--	21	22	-67	6/1-10/31	SL	C
596	2	2	--	31	33	-58	6/1-10/31	SL	C
598	2	4	--	74	78	-68	5/1-10/31	SL	C
Sub-total		48		2,660	2,708	-35			
Management with Private Lands									
453	5	--	--	1	1	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
454	5	1	--	8	9	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
455	5	--	--	2	2	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
456	5	3	--	31	34	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
457	5	--	--	--	0	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
458	5	1	--	27	28	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
459	5	2	--	204	206	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
461	5	--	--	8	8	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
463	5	--	--	1	1	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
464	5	--	--	1	1	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
465	5	4	--	8	12	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
466	5	2	--	112	114	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
467	5	--	--	20	20	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
469	5	--	--	2	2	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
470	5	--	--	0	0	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
471	5	--	--	3	3	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
472	5	--	--	2	2	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
473	5	--	--	11	11	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
476	5	--	--	25	25	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
477	5	--	--	6	6	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
479	5	--	--	4	4	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
483	5	1	--	0	1	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
485	5	--	--	4	4	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
486	5	--	--	1	1	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
487	5	--	--	87	87	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
491	5	--	--	35	35	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
492	5	--	--	2	2	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
504	5	4	--	15	19	-86	3/1-2/28	YL	C
511	5	--	--	27	27	-41	3/1-2/28	YL	C
515-3	5	--	--	32	33	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
523	5	3	--	72	75	+7	3/1-2/28	YL	C
537	5	2	--	32	34	-59	3/1-2/28	YL	C
543	5	1	--	5	6	-71	3/1-2/28	YL	C
545	3	1	--	89	90	-41	3/1-2/28	YL	C
555	5	--	--	2	2	-75	3/1-2/28	YL	C
566	5	--	--	12	12	-79	3/1-2/28	YL	C
567	5	2	--	69	71	-43	3/1-2/28	YL	C
575	5	8	--	53	61	-2	3/1-2/28	YL	C
577	3	6	--	281	287	+313	3/1-2/28	YL	C
582	5	--	--	5	5	-88	3/1-2/28	YL	C
606	5	--	--	9	9	-83	3/1-2/28	YL	C
607	5	--	--	21	21	-72	3/1-2/28	YL	C
608	5	1	--	9	10	-92	3/1-2/28	YL	C
609	5	1	--	48	49	+14	3/1-2/28	YL	C
610	5	--	--	5	5	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
611	5	1	--	7	8	-80	3/1-2/28	YL	C
612	5	--	--	6	6	-75	3/1-2/28	YL	C
613	5	6	--	17	23	-73	3/1-2/28	YL	C
616	5	3	--	178	181	+158	3/1-2/28	YL	C
618	5	--	--	50	50	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
619	5	1	--	84	85	-33	3/1-2/28	YL	C
620	5	--	--	26	26	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
621	5	--	--	24	24	--	3/1-2/28	YL	C
623	5	1	--	77	78	+141	3/1-2/28	YL	C
624	5	2	--	89	91	+46	3/1-2/28	YL	C
625	5	3	--	11	14	-86	3/1-2/28	YL	C
626	5	--	--	27	27	-31	3/1-2/28	YL	C
627	5	7	--	138	145	+116	3/1-2/28	YL	C
Sub-total		68		2,125	2,193	-23			
Grand Total		2,152	2,329	78,336	82,817	-31			

1/ % Change - Reflects Proposed Livestock Use versus Active Grszing Preference

2/ Example: 3 DR (SP - SU - F)

Number of Pastures — Grazing System (see below) — Seasons Used: SP - Spring, F - Fall, SU - Summer, W - Winter

Abbreviation	System
D	Deferment
DAS	Deferred after seed ripe
DR	Deferred rotation
RR	Rest rotation
SL	Season long
SL, SP-D	Short-long season with spring deferrment
YL	Year long
2/3 SR	Graze two years after seed ripe - rest third year

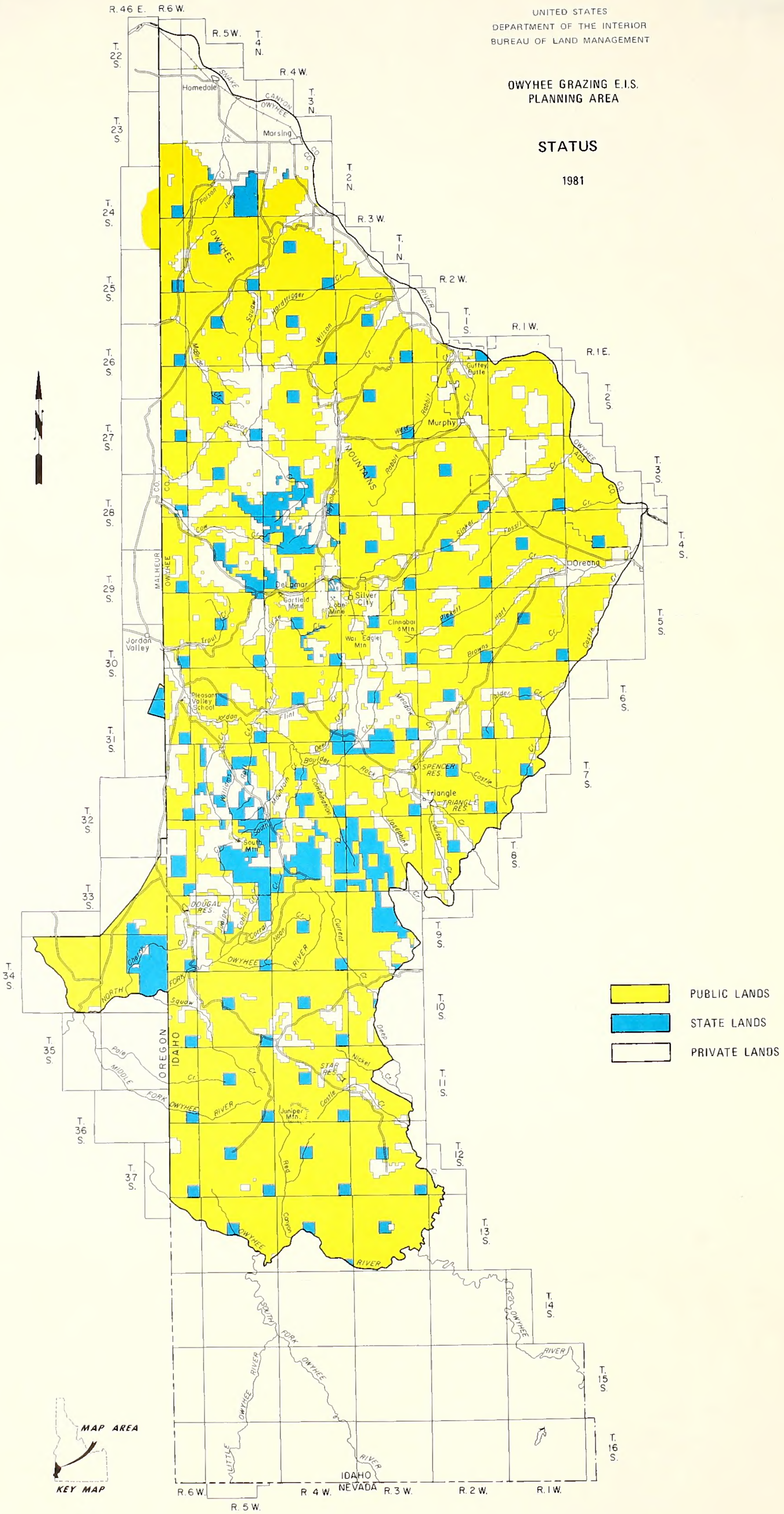
3/ C - Cattle, H - Horses, S - Sheep

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OWYHEE GRAZING E.I.S. PLANNING AREA

STATUS

1981



R'S CARD

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Boise District
land management

OFFICE	DATE RETURNED

(Continued on reverse)